[APRIL, MDCCLXIX.] [NUMB. 175.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; THE JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1769.

BOSTON.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[CONTINUED.]

Jan. 27. WE learn from the late Court Gazette, that poor G. B. finds himself under great difficulties from the constitution of this province, particularly in two points we have before mentioned, viz. The return of juries by *the towns*, and the election of Counsellors, in part, by the *representatives of the people*. A complaint of these difficulties, the Gazette says, was uttered on his behalf, by some friends of the ministry in the house of Commons. It was no doubt *suggested* in his own account of affairs transmitted home; and met with so much *attention*, as to procure a kind of proposal in the house of Commons, for *altering* the Massachusetts government, in these *important* points. The proposal however was opposed with much energy and spirit; by a number of that house, who observed, that such alterations, instead of *relieving*, would still *further embarrass* the administration of the colonies; that *mild* measures, and a sacred regard to *charter rights*, and some *indulgences*, even to prejudice, would be much more likely to *secure the authority* of Great-Britain in America, than *severe* measures (from which the heart must revolt) enforced by the military power, *the last resource of ignorant despotism*. G. B. has had the modesty to profess publicly that he had a kindness for the people whom he governs, a friendship for their privileges, and an enmity only to disorders and violence. But, the mask drops off, and by proposals among the M———y, and in the house of C—m—ns, which one cannot but suppose, originated from himself, we see his strange dislike to the constitution itself established by charter. Every one acquainted with the government of this province, knows, that though the general assembly elect the council, the governor has a power to negative whom he pleases, and that this power, together with the disposal of offices, civil and military, create at least as strong a dependance in the council, on the chair, as on the people; but, some men are impatient of *constitutional* restraint, and though vested with *much* power, are restless till it becomes *unlimited*.—Had G. B. less affected to dictate and controul the council, and more encouraged, and regarded their free, impartial advice, it would not have injured either his own honour or repose, while it might have greatly contributed to the peace and welfare of the province. Though the *council* have been ready to maintain the *constitutional* authority of the chair, and have supported G. B. in *exigencies*, even to the disgust of many, yet they have found themselves absolutely obliged, by *truth* and *justice*, to give their advice upon *favourite* points, not exactly agreeable to his inclinations. They did this particularly, on the question relating to the expediency of introducing a military power into the province, the disorders in Boston, on the 18th of March and 10th of June, and the retirement of the commissioners to the castle. In resentment of these and similar acts of council, it is probable, G. B. sent home his complaints, *that the council chosen by a popular assembly, though intended to support the government, became frequently the means of weakening it.* The council for the Massachusetts, is elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly: From the mode of expression in this complaint, which has grown of late very common among us, we cannot but observe what ideas some men have of government. The *council*, a branch of the legislature, was only intended to *support* government: It is then *no part of* government, much less in the popular *assembly*, meaning the lower-house, by which it is partly chosen; what then is *government*, why *the governor alone*.—Good God! what times are we fallen into: *King James's Governor Andros*, never carried his ideas of *provincial despotism higher*.

We have frequently been told, that the leaders of the faction, as the *cant phrase* is, are to be sent home, as *state prisoners*.—It is now said that the accusations against them, have been already forwarded, and particularly in an anonimous letter to Lord H———, and that his Lordship has *stoop'd so low as to take notice of it*, and trasmit it *back, to G. B.* for the proper proof; in consequence of which every method is made use of in the *inquisitorial court, secretly* to support the charges against individuals, by evidences taken *ex parte*, which is repugnant to law, reason, and common equity. If these things are so, into what times are we fallen! shall we compare them to the infamous times of the *Stuart's Reign*, or *the dregs* of the Roman state, when *street conversation* (however innocent) was taken up by *vagabond pimps*, employed and *paid* for their pains, and carried to their superiors, who from thence *formed the measures* of the administration! It is well remembered, that within these few years, such wretches were employed to pick up materials of this sort; one of whom swore criminality, against two gentlemen of known reputation, alledging in his affidavit, that he indeed heard not one word they said, but that "*by their looks he was sure they were talking against the G———t.*" Such were the methods taken against a late worthy Collector M— B——s which *caused* his removal,—such methods were taken against the town of Boston, in the well known affair of Capt. Malcomb, and other cases;——and such we have reason to think are the methods *still used against this town and province, and all America*, otherwise it cannot be supposed they could be charged in the most public manner, as they have lately been, and this by the *greatest personage* on earth.

Jan. 28. Court of Admiralty again set for the examination of witnesses, respecting Mr. Hancock's vessel; a C——t, as managed in America, *abhorrent* to the *English* constitution; what power is vested in a judge! His decree may be said to be final, as in most cases, an appeal from it cannot be pursued without involving the appellant in *enormous charges* and the most *perplexing*; how great a grievance is it that a judge who decides upon *unlimitted* sums; is appointed during *pleasure*, and not *good behaviour*; his place therefore depends upon the favour of a M———r, perhaps the most mercenary tool of a designing Governor; this pay of former judges, was a *commission* on condemnations: It was viewed in the light of *a bribe*; the grievance has been *redressed*, by substituting a *greater*; the present judges salaries are to be paid out of the *fines* and *forfeitures*, and is *six times more* upon an average, than has been received by all *former judges* through the continent.

Jan. 29. The army has been often complimented, as being *the school of politeness*; the practice of *some officers* among us leads observers to conclude, they are of opinion, that *Cards* and *Shuttle Cocks*, furnish out a more *agreeable* and *becoming* entertainment *for gentlemen on the Sabbath*, than they can find in a Church, or in the works of a *Tillotson* or a *Doddridge*.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27.

At a meeting of the SELECTMEN, February 16, 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
JOHN HANCOCK,
JOHN ROWE,
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following ADDRESS be presented to his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Esq.

May it please your Excellency,

AT a time, when artful and mischievous men have so far prevailed, as to foment and spread divisions in the British empire: When mutual confidence, which had so long subsisted, with mutual advantage between the subjects in Britain and America, is in a great measure broken; When means are at length found, even to excite the resentment of the Mother State against her Colonies; and they are publicly charged with being in a state of disobedience to law, and ready to resist the constitutional authority of the nation: The Selectmen of this metropolis, cannot be the unconcerned or silent spectators of the calamities which in consequence thereof have already fallen upon its inhabitants.

To behold this town surrounded with ships of war; and military troops in the time of peace, quartered in its very bowels: Exercising a discipline, with all the severity which is used in a garrison, and in a state of actual war, is truly alarming to a free people. And what still heightens the misfortune is, that our gracious sovereign and his ministers have formed such an idea of the present state of the town, as to induce a necessity of this naval and military force, for the aid of the civil magistrate in the preservation of its peace and good order.

Your Excellency can witness for the town, that no such aid is necessary: Loyalty to the Sovereign, and an inflexible zeal for the support of his Majesty's authority, and the happy constitution, is its just character: And we may appeal to the impartial world, that peace and order were better maintained in the town before it was even rumoured that his Majesty's troops were to be quartered among us than they have been since. Such a measure then we are persuaded, would never have been ordered by the wisdom of the British Administration, had not the necessity of it been drawn from the representations of some of his Majesty's servants in this province.

Your Excellency will allow us to express our opinion, that the public transactions of the town, and the behaviour of some of its individual inhabitants have been greatly misapprehended by his Majesty's ministers.

We therefore in duty to the town we have the honour to serve, respectfully wait on your Excellency; and pray that you would be pleased to communicate to us such representations *of facts only* as you have judged proper to make since the commencement of the last year. And as there is a prevailing report, that depositions are and have been taken *ex parte*, to the prejudice of the town and particular persons, may we not assure ourselves that your Excellency will in justice cause to be laid before us, such other representations as may have come to your knowledge; that the town knowing clearly and precisely what has been alledged against it, may have an opportunity of vindicating itself.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing ADDRESS was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen of the town last Friday morning, and on Saturday afternoon his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE propriety of your addressing me upon public business I shall not now dispute; but in my answer I shall confine myself to such parts of your Address as relate to you as the Selectmen or to the town as a body.

I have no reason to think that the public transactions of this town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his ministers, or that their opinions thereon are founded upon any other accounts than those published by the town itself.

If therefore you can vindicate yourselves from such charges as may arise from your own publications, you will in my opinion have nothing further to apprehend.

Province-House, FRA. BERNARD.
Feb. 28, 1769.

At a meeting of the SELECTMEN, February 23, 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
JOHN HANCOCK,
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following ADDRESS be presented to his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Esq.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of the town of Boston, beg leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuse this further trouble, as it is upon a matter of the greatest importance to the town.

In your answer to our late humble request, your Excellency was pleased to say, that "you have no reason to think that the public transactions of this town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his ministers; or that their opinions thereon are founded upon any other accounts than those published by the town itself." And "that if we can vindicate ourselves from such charges as may arise from our own publications, we shall in your opinion have nothing further to apprehend."

As the town has published nothing but it's own transactions, in town meeting legally assembled; it gives us the greatest pleasure to find your Excellency, in your reply to us, thus vindicating it from any just cause of apprehension, from the general character of its inhabitants, considered as individuals: If therefore the town has suffered, on account of the disorders which happened on the 18th *March* or the 10th *June* last, by persons unknown, (the only disorders that have taken place in this town within the year past) we take your Excellency's declaration to us, to be a full testimony, that in your opinion, it must be in consequence of some partial or false representations of those disorders to his Majesty's ministers. And we rejoice to find your Excellency's sentiments, as expressed in your reply, so far harmonizing with those of his Majesty's council not long ago published. We have in this case, the most authentic evidence that can possibly be had, the joint testimony of the Governor and council of the province; that the town has not been *in a state of opposition to order and government*, and such as *required a military force to support civil authority*.

With regard to the public transactions of the town, when legally assembled, from which *alone* in your Excellency's declared opinion, the town could have any thing to apprehend, we beg leave to say; That after the most careful retrospect, and the best inquiry we could make, into the nature and import of those transactions, we are utterly at a loss, in what view they can appear to have militated with any law, or the British constitution of government. And we intreat your Excellency would condescend, to point out to us, in what particular respect, they either have been, or may be viewed in such a light; that either, the town may be made sensible of the illegality of its proceedings, or, that upon the most critical examination, its innocence may appear in a *still clearer* light.

Your Excellency's high station in the province, and the regard you have *professed* for the interest of the town, we humbly apprehend, must give *propriety* to this as well as our former Address.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing ADDRESS was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen last Friday, when his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS in my answer to your former Address I confined myself to you as Selectmen and the town as a body, I did not mean to refer to the disorders of the 18th of March or of the 10th of June, but to the transactions of the town meetings and the proceedings of the Selectmen in consequence thereof.

Feb. 24, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

BOSTON, MARCH 6.

The new General Assembly of the province of New-York, is prorogued to the 4th of April next.

The week before last the General Assembly of New-Hampshire met and proceeded upon business.

Monday the 27th ult. the post-rider with the mails for Rhode-Island, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. &c. was assaulted on Boston-Neck, just after sun-set, as he was setting out for his journey, by four or five persons who appeared dress'd as officers, one of them took his sword from his belt, and with the small end in his hand, struck the rider on the head with the hilt, with such violence that it forced the sword out of the scabbard and went to a considerable distance:—The rider recovering himself, informed them that he was on his Majesty's service, whereupon they all ran off. The rider would have returned to town, but as there had been stoppages lately, occasioned by the bad travelling, he was determined not to be the means of the mails returning out of season, he went on, and at the first stage had his head bath'd, which was considerably swelled by the blow; he reached New-Port on Wednesday, from whence he employed another person to perform for him the last week.

We can with truth assert, that there have been born within a stone's throw of each other, at the north part of the town, in a short time, six pair of twins, five pair of which are of the male kind, and are all alive and well.

March 13. Last Tuesday the officers of the customs for this port, made a seizure of a ship of 200 tons, Captain M'Cowen, belonging to London, lately from St. Ubes, and also a sloop from Virginia.

By advices received per the Lord-Hyde Packet, we learn, That the friends of America frequently meet to consult the properest measures for the relief of the colonies: That some of the ministry had declared they were against severe measures.—That as the petition of the committee of convention in Boston, was not received by the secretary of state, it was delivered in with the other American papers to the committee, who were aranging all the papers to lay before the Parliament:—That there were some in both houses who were advocates for the Colonies:—That it was thought by some the acts would not be repealed.—That our friends thought the people here acted very prudently in their agreeing not to use any tea, and in going into other measures of œconomy, and promoting manufactures; and advise to a steady and persevering pursuit to these measures as the only means to convince the ministry of the impolicy of the late act.

The same letters inform us, that it is more than probable that the Earl of Chatham and George Grenville, Esq; will be appointed secretaries of state before the end of the Holy-days. As all the different branches of the Grenville family are now firmly united.—That if this arrangement should take place, it is not doubted, but a war will soon ensue; which will give great satisfaction to a noble Earl, as he will then most certainly, *solely* guide the reins of government.

By other letters we learn, That ſix of the agents for the Colonies waited on the Earl of Hillſborough, the beginning of December, who were very politely received, his Lordſhip aſſured them he was for gentle meaſures.—That the addreſs of the council to General Gage, and their anſwer to the Governor's meſſage concerning the accommodation of the troops, has been received by the agent, and were delivered along with the other papers to the miniſtry.

By a letter from Montreal of the 21ſt of February, we learn, That Major Rogers has been releaſed from his cloſe confinement, and permitted to go at large, within the lines of that city; General Gage having ſent the proceedings of the general court martial to his Majeſty: The Major is ſtill to conſider himſelf as under an arreſt, 'till the King's pleaſure is known.

A letter from a member of parliament, to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that the American affairs had not been ſpoke of in the houſe ſince the debate on the King's ſpeech, the firſt day of their meeting.

Thurſday the 6th day of April next is appointed by authority to be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer throughout this province.

There are advices in town, that three of the four regiments coming out this ſpring to America, are the 56th, Colonel Welch, the 61ſt, Major-General Grey, and 63d, Colonel Hotham.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Alexander Mackay, of the 65th regiment, a Major-General in America only.

We hear from Little-Compton, in Rhode-Iſland government, that a child was lately born there which had twelve grandfathers and grandmothers living.

At the ſame place a man lately died who had been 47 voyages to the Weſt-Indies, and 4 to Europe.

March 20. By letters from London, by the laſt packet, we learn, That the petitions and letters from the Colonies had been laid before the houſe of Lords, and that they had paſſed ſome RESOLVES relative to America: That ſeveral of the Lords ſpoke in favour of the Colonies, among whom were the Duke of Richmond and Lord Shelburne:—There were objections made to the paſſing of the reſolves abovementioned, as it was thought unreaſonable to cenſure a people unheard, and from evidences ariſing from one ſide the queſtion only:—That the afore-mentioned Reſolves were laid before the Houſe of Commons, were it was thought they would be reviſed, and in ſome reſpects altered; and that things would take a more favourable Turn, as we had many friends in that houſe:——We alſo learn, that Lord Rockingham was a ſteady friend to America:—Our friends adviſe us ſteadily to perſevere in ſchemes of œconomy, and carefully to watch againſt every thing of a tumultuous Nature, which would render the repeal of the late acts more difficult, *which will take place*, but whether this ſeſſion is uncertain.

We learn alſo, that the Philadelphia merchants have ſent a remonſtrance to the merchants of London, requeſting they would interpoſe in their favour:—That a committee of the London merchants had been choſen to take the affair under conſideration; but nothing of importance had as yet been done, nor could be during the receſs of parliament; and that Mr. Deberdt was very aſſiduous in his endeavours to ſerve the colonies.

It is ſaid that the head quarters for the troops, and for his Majeſty's ſhips in theſe parts is to be this place.

We hear that the Houſe of Lords ſent their reſolutions immediately after they were paſs'd, to the Houſe of Commons for their concurrence, who adjourned the full conſideration of them to the 23d of January.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 30.

"A Party here endeavours all they can, to propagate an opinion that we are likely to have a French war; if ſuch a report ſhould be ſpread in Boſton, pay not the leaſt regard to it.——If there is but a tendency that way, I ſhall have immediate notice of it, which you may depend on my ſending you by the firſt opportunity."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 6.

The General Aſſembly of this province are to meet here on the 4th day of April next, circular letters having been wrote and ſent to the reſpective members for that purpoſe.

Mr. Henry White, of this city, merchant, is appointed one of his Majeſty's Council for this province.

The houſe of Lords have reſolved that the ſtatute of attainder of Henry *the VIIIth, reſpecting Ireland, ſhould be extended to America.*

March 20. *On Monday laſt, according to deſire, there was a meeting at the houſe of* Bolton & Sigel, *of the ſubſcribers to the non-importation of goods, when, we hear, a committee was appointed to enquire into and inſpect all European importations, in order to a ſtrict compliance with the ſaid agreement, and alſo to correſpond with the other Colonies.*

Tueſday laſt was married at Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, Col. Templer of the 26th regiment, to Lady Sinclair, relict of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. And,

The Thurſday following Mr. James Rivington, of this city, Bookſeller, was married to the widow Elizabeth Van Horne, relict of Mr. Cornelius Van Horne.

Saturday the 18th inſtant, a company of gentlemen met at Mr. Van de Water's to celebrate the anniverſary of the repeal of the STAMP-ACT, and after a very elegant dinner, the following toaſts were drank, viz.——1. *The* KING.—2. *The* QUEEN.—3. PRINCE *and* ROYAL FAMILY.—4. *The Day.*—5. *The Governor and Province.*—6. *General Gage.*—7. *The Navy and Army.*—8. *Lord Chatham.*—9. *Lord Camden.*—10. *General Conway.*—11. *Colonel Barre.*—12. *Mr. Burke.*—13. *General Paoli.*—14. *Great-Britain and her Colonies.*—15. *May the Illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, never want a Proteſtant Heir to rule the Britiſh Empire.*—16. *The glorious Memory of the Revolution.*—17. *The Pennſylvania Farmer.*—18. *The ſpirited Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, in* 1765.—19. *The* 92 *Patriotic Members of the Maſſachuſetts.*—20. *The Members of our laſt Aſſembly, who from Principle promoted the Conſtitutional Reſolves.*—21. *All the Friends of America, in Great-Britain, Ireland and America.*—22. *An Equality of Freedom to all Britiſh Subjects.*—23. *May a Conſtitutional Union, ever exiſt between Great-Britain and her Colonies.*—24. *May the Deſigns of the Enemies of the Britiſh Empire ever be defeated.*—25. *May our Religious and Civil Liberties never be violated.*—26. *May the brave Corſicans ſurmount their Difficulties and preſerve their Freedom.*—27. *Proſperity to the Trade and Manufactories of America.*—28. *The Liberty of the Preſs.*—29. *Unanimity to the Colonies, to the lateſt Poſterity.*—30. *May the Man who endeavours to divide the Colonies, and thereby enſlaves them, never find Reſt till he joins for their Liberties.*—31. *May Unanimity ever ſubſiſt among all the real Lovers of Liberty in this City and Province.*—32. *May a Conſtitutional Dependance of the Britiſh Colonies on the Mother Country, continue to the End of Time.*—33. *May the Britiſh Colonies never be internally taxed, but by Repreſentatives of their own Choice.*——*The Company ſpent the Afternoon with great Chearfulneſs and perfect Harmony, and then retired with every Demonſtration of Joy, upon ſo happy and memorable an Occaſion.*

The 6th of February the great River St. Lawrence froze over at Quebec.

We are greatly obliged to the Gentleman who favoured us with the following.

15 DECEMBER, 1767.

1. Reſolved, *BY the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Votes, Reſolutions and Proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the Months of January and February laſt, reſpecting ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, ſo far as the ſaid Votes, Reſolutions and Proceedings, do import a Denial of, or to draw into Queſtion the Power and Authority of his Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, to make Laws and Statutes of ſufficient Force and Validity, to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects to the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Caſes whatſoever, are illegal, unconſtitutional and derogatory of the Rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.*

2. Reſolved, *That the Reſolutions of the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in January laſt, to write Letters to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives of the Britiſh Colonies on the Continent, deſiring them to join with the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in Petitions which do deny or draw into Queſtion the Right of Parliament, to impoſe Duties and Taxes upon his Majeſty's Subjects in America, and in Purſuance of the ſaid Reſolutions, the writing ſuch Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament impoſing Duties and Taxes are ſtated to be Infringements of the Rights of his Majeſty's Subjects of the ſaid Province, are Proceedings of a moſt unwarrantable and dangerous Nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and ſubverſive of the Conſtitution.*

3. Reſolved, *That it appears, that the Town of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has for ſome time paſt, been in a State of great Diſorder and Confuſion; and that the Peace of the ſaid Town, has at ſeveral Times been diſturbed by Riots and Tumults of a dangerous Nature, in which the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue there, have been obſtructed by Acts of Violence in the Execution of the Laws, and their Lives endangered.*

4. Reſolved, *That it appears, that the ordinary civil Magiſtrates in the ſaid Town of Boſton, did not exert their Authority for ſuppreſſing the ſaid Riots and Tumults.*

5. Reſolved, *That in theſe Circumſtances of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and of the Town of Boſton, the Preſervation of the Public Peace, and the due Execution of the Laws became impracticable, without the Aid of a Military Force to ſupport and protect the Civil Magiſtrates, and the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue.*

6. Reſolved, *That the Declarations, Reſolutions and Proceedings in the Town Meetings at Boſton, on the 14th June and 19th September, were illegal, unconſtitutional, and calculated to excite Sedition and Inſurrection in his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

7. Reſolved, *That the Appointment of the Town Meeting on the 12th September, of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boſton on the 22d of that Month, to conſiſt of Deputies from the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the iſſuing a Precept by the Selectmen of the Town of Boſton, to each of the ſaid Towns and Diſtricts, for the Election of ſuch Deputies, were Proceedings ſubverſive of his Majeſty's Government, and evidently manifeſting a Deſign in the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of Boſton, to uſurp a new and unconſtitutional Authority independant of the Crown of Great-Britain.*

8. Reſolved, *That the Elections by ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of Deputies to ſit in the ſaid Convention, and the meeting of ſuch Convention in Conſequence thereof, were daring Inſults offered to his Majeſty's Authority, and audacious Uſurpation of the Powers of Government.*

9. Reſolved, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty Thanks for the Communication which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to make to his Parliament, of ſeveral Papers relative to public Tranſactions in his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.——To expreſs our ſincere Satisfaction, in the Meaſures which his Majeſty has purſued for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legiſlature: To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that his Parliament will effectually ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty in ſuch further Meaſures as may be found neceſſary, to maintain the Civil Magiſtrates in a due Execution of the Laws within his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

And as we conceive, that Nothing can be more immediately neceſſary either for the Maintainance of his Majeſty's Authority in the ſaid Province, or for guarding his Majeſty's Subjects therein from being further deluded by the Acts of wicked and deſigning Men, than to proceed in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner, for bringing to condign Puniſhment the chief Authors and Inſtigators of the late Diſorders, to beſeech his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Majeſty's Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to take the moſt effectual Methods for procuring the fulleſt Informations that can be obtained, touching all Treaſons, and Miſpriſions of Treaſons, committed within the Government ſince the 30th of December laſt, and to tranſmit the ſame, together with the Names of the Perſons, who were moſt active in Commiſſion of ſuch Offences, to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, in order that his Majeſty may iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion for enquiring of, hearing and determining the ſaid Offences within this Realm, purſuant to the Proviſion of the Statute of the 35th year of the Reign of King Henry the eighth, if his Majeſty ſhall, upon receiving ſaid Information, ſee ſufficient Ground for ſuch a Proceeding."

PRINCETOWN, (New-Jerſey) MARCH 9.

Friday laſt, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in Naſſau-Hall: But by the immediate and vigorous Aſſiſtance of the Students, and Inhabitants of the Village, it was extinguiſhed, without doing any conſiderable Damage. It did not appear to have been owing to the Heedleſſneſs of any Perſon whatever, but probably to a Spark, from the windward, dropping on the leeward Side of the Building, as it kindled in the Roof, where was no Communication with any of the Chambers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16. *The Members of the Crown and Beaver Fire Company, at their laſt Meeting, unanimouſly agreed not to purchaſe any* LAMB, *nor ſuffer any to be conſumed in their Families, the preſent Seaſon.*

WILLIAM BAKER,

Has juſt imported in the Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, *maſter, from* PHILADELPHIA,

SUPERFINE flour in barrels, half barrels, and kegs, butter, milk, and water bread in kegs, ſhip bread in barrels, bar iron, ſhare moulds, ſtarch, &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

ALL Kinds of Blanks uſed in this Province, and good Writing Paper, to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 11.

ON Sunday Se'nnight arrived here by Land, from North-Carolina, Captain Valentine Gardner, and Edmund Tyrrel, Eſq; intending to compleat the Tour of this Continent.

The ſame Day Thomas Ceſſens, and John Taylor, Eſqrs, of Jamaica, embarked and ſailed for Virginia, in the Sloop Mars, Thomas Blundell, Maſter, in order to make the Tour of North-America.—Mr. Hafenclever, of Rotterdam, alſo embarked in the ſame Veſſel.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Martin, Thomas Heyward, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from Cape-Fear.

Wedneſday laſt the Ship Dolphin, Captain Simbles, ſailed for London, in whom went Paſſengers, Colonel Scott, Capt. Sutherland, of his Majeſty's 26th Regiment, and Mr. William Henderſon.

About One o'Clock laſt Friday Morning, the Town was alarmed with the Cry of Fire, which proved to be in a Stable belonging to Mr. William Harvey, near Lamboll's Bridge, which entirely conſumed the ſame, as alſo a Kitchen nearly adjoining; but by timely Aſſiſtance it was happily extinguiſhed, without doing any other Damage.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Mark Robinſon, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from Cape-Fear.

ARRIVALS from this Port.

The Carolina Packet, White; and Amity's-Advice, M'Lean, at London.—Betſey & Polly, Bailey, at Goſport.—Fame, Thornton, at Liſbon.—Sally, Schermerhorn, at New-York.—Sea-Flower, Bacon, at Martha's-Vineyard.—Mary, Swords, at Jamaica.—Nancy, Jackſon, at Antigua.—Edinburgh, Alexander, at Turks-Iſland.

April	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
4th.	Brig Hannah, Robert Mills,	Barbadoes
	Ship Friendſhip, Samuel Ball, jun.	London
5th.	Sloop Betſey, Robert Savage,	New-Providence
	Sloop Nancy, Thomas Mulford,	North-Carolina
	Snow Betſey-Greg, William Scott,	Cork
	Brig Charlotte, Joſeph Sayward,	Salem
	Sloop Sally, Jeſſe Hunt,	New-York
	Schooner Fox, Paul Junkins,	Boſton
10th.	Sloop Frugality, John Burrows,	Georgia
	Brig Hope, Alexander Livingſton,	Antigua
	Brig Hopewell, Moſes Pitt,	Briſtol
	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia

April	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
5th.	Sloop Betſey, Robert Savage,	New-Providence
6th.	Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Antigua
7th.	Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry,	Boſton
8th.	Sloop Mary, John Rogers,	Jamaica

April	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
4th.	Brig Good-Intent, George Gould,	Cadiz
	Ship Lady-Stawell, Anthony Fortune,	George-Town
5th.	Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Francis Dickinſon,	Jamaica
7th.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Brig Aurora, Daniel M'Larthy,	Cadiz
	Schooner Elizabeth, George Tyler,	St. Auguſtine
8th.	Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry,	Boſton
	Ship Mary, John Spurrier,	Goſport
10th.	Ship Britannia, James Kerr,	Oporto
	Sloop Mary, John Morgat,	New-Providence

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES M'CALL,

Has imported in the Friendſhip, *Capt.* Ball, *from* LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

PERFUMERY and other goods,

Among which are,

SALVOLATILE, hartſhorn, ſpirit of lavender, Hungary, lavender, honey, and roſe waters, oil of almonds, and oil of jeſſamine, Miſs in her Teens, Turkey ſoap, plain, marble, and chymical waſh balls and boxes, ſhaving boxes, bruſhes, and ſoap, powder boxes and ſilk puffs, ſpice boxes, lip ſalve and court plaiſter, teeth powder, tincture, and teeth bruſhes with ſponges, tooth picks and caſes, ſcented pomatum, plain violet, muſk, civet, roſe, and ſuperfine Poland hair powder, Poland and Engliſh ſtarch, fig and powder blue, ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, ſuperfine hyſon and bohea tea, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmegs, black pepper, pimento, ginger, Florence oil, Durham muſtard, French and Spaniſh olives, capers, girkins, mangoes, walnuts, true anchovies, ſoy, and ketchup, fine baſket ſalt for table uſe, Jordan almonds, hard and ſoft ſhell ditto, blue and ſun raiſins, currants, French prunes, Turkey figs, brown and white candy, ſugar plumbs and images, barley ſugar, orange chips, &c.

MEDICINES of all ſorts,

lignum vitæ mortars and peſtles, gentlemens mechanical cheſts of tools, reading and ſpying glaſſes, bag and other fiſhing rods, ſome with 21 joints, artificial flies, tackle hooks, Kirby's hooks, hemp, cotton, and ſilk lines, floats and reels, paper of all ſorts, wafers, ſealing wax, pens, quills, ink-powder, and ſtands, files, folders, and ſand boxes, black lead and camel hair pencils, ſhells of paint, tortoiſe ſhell, box, ivory, bone, and horn combs, needles, pins, tapes, ribbons, three thread knitting, and other threads of all ſorts, ſingle, double F, and battle gun-powder, muſtard ſeed ſhot, bullets, flints, &c. &c.

Which with rum, wine, beer, cyder, ale, and perry, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, chocolate, &c. with upwards of a thouſand different articles, are to be had at his large ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, remarkably cheap, eſpecially by wholeſale, and proportionably ſo by retail.

WILLIAM FITCH,

HAS taken part of the houſe and ſtores in Tradd-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Beadon's-alley, and lately occupied by Captain *Samuel Grove*; where he continues to ſell choice Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward rum, Madera wine in bottles, and by the gallon, beſt Coniac brandy, Batavia arrack, gin, cordials of all ſorts, muſcovado ſugar, London double refined loaf ditto, choice bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, black pepper, raiſins of the ſun, choice flour of muſtard, Cheſhire cheeſe, northward ditto, Philadelphia water biſket in kegs, Poland ſtarch, Oronoco and pigtail tobacco, &c.

He alſo continues to ſell at his old ſtore joining Motte's wharf, and Mr. Flagg's oil and colour ſhop, on the Bay, near the Lower-Market, Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward rum, not leſs than three gallons, very good coarſe ſalt, muſcovado ſugar, a few quintals of good dry cod-fiſh, &c.

He not only flatters himſelf with the continuance of his old cuſtomers, but with thoſe of Captain *Grove's*, as he intends to ſell at the loweſt prices, and thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their liquors not only of the very beſt quality but genuine; and as he has by ſad experience found the ill conſequence of truſting is determined to ſell for caſh only.

N. B. He alſo begs thoſe of his cuſtomers that are indebted to him to pay off thoſe accounts, as he is under an abſolute neceſſity of [illegible]